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FLEECED FOR MILLIONS.

Illinois Central Sues Officials for Accounting.

Says It Has Lost Two Million Dollars in Repair Charges.

Chicago, June 7.—Charging that it has been defrauded of about \$2,000,000 on repair work in a period of four years, the Illinois Central Railroad Company has filed suit for an accounting against four of its former officials in the Circuit Court here. The railroad company's bill, which alleges conspiracy to defraud, names the following men:

Orlando S. Keith, former superintendent of transportation; Joseph E. Baker, former assistant superintendent of machinery; William Renshaw, former assistant superintendent of the machinery department; John M. Taylor, former general storekeeper.

In connection with these charges made against its former officials, the Illinois Central road declares in its bill that these concerns profited in alleged overcharges on car repair work in the following amounts:

The Blue Island Equipment Company, \$400,000; the American Car and Equipment Company, \$100,000; Ostermann Manufacturing Company, \$750,000; the Memphis Car Company, \$300,000; and the International Car Company's alleged profits not stated.

In addition to the suit filed against the four former officials, the railroad also filed suits for an accounting against the West Pullman Car Company and against the American Car and Equipment Company. These suits were also filed in the Circuit Court here.

The filing of the suits follows months of investigation by the railroad company and numerous rumors of an alleged graft "ring" in the Illinois Central railroad. Heretofore high officials of the road have stoutly denied that there existed any trouble of this alleged character.

The bill against the four former department heads alleges that the men entered into a conspiracy in June, 1906, and that from that date until April, 1910, the railroad company was defrauded out of nearly \$2,000,000. The defendants are alleged to have represented to the corporation that the company's repair work could be done more cheaply by independent concerns than at the railroad's own shops. When contracts were given certain concerns, the bill charges, the railroad company began paying a long series of large overcharges, from which certain superintendents are declared to have secured thousands of dollars.

In the suit filed against the American Car and Equipment Company, Judge Walker at once issued an injunction restraining the car concern from bringing any suits to collect from the Illinois Central amounts alleged to be due.

In the bill filed against the West Pullman concern it is charged that Henry C. Ostermann and the Ostermann Manufacturing Company entered into the conspiracy to defraud the railroad. The West Pullman Company is successor to the Ostermann Company.

The bill against the former officials states that the four defendants caused cars to be sent for repairs to repair concerns controlled in whole or in part by Keith, Baker, Renshaw and Taylor.

The bill also charges that when the Illinois Central closed its own repair shops, in 1906, it had on hand a large number of cars to be repaired and large stocks of materials and supplies with which to make repairs. In this connection the bill says: "They further conspired to cause your orator's materials and supplies, such as lumber, paint, ties, rails, bolts and other materials and supplies, to be delivered to such companies—without payment made or any credit given your orator."

The discovery of the gigantic fraud, which rivals in completeness and boldness anything of the kind hitherto disclosed in Western railroad

history, was made through the lighting of a cigar with a fifty-dollar bill. This was done by Henry C. Ostermann about six months ago while on a trip South, during which he spent money with such lavishness as to attract widespread attention declaring that it was some of the "easy railroad money" he had acquired. This statement was carried to J. T. Harahan, president of the Illinois Central road, who put detectives to work.

One of the four men charged is said to have made a confession.

Illness of Z. O. King.

A letter received by Mrs. Eliza J. Hudson from her niece, at Central City, brings the sad intelligence that all hope has been abandoned for the recovery of Mr. Z. O. King, who has cancer of the stomach. Mr. King is a native of Ohio county and has been prominent throughout the Green River section of the state as an educator and newspaper man for many years. He was a gallant Federal soldier, a member of the 26th Kentucky Infantry and distinguished himself for bravery on several occasions during the Civil War. He is at present President of the Green River Association of old soldiers which will hold the annual reunion at Hartford, July 4. It is feared that Mr. King will be unable to preside at that time. His many friends in Ohio county will be pained to learn of his serious illness.

DEMOCRAT LIKES THE REPUBLICAN.

Recent Publications Call to Mind Incidents of The Long Ago for Mr. Cox.

June 5.—Editor Republican: As I am not a Republican it will not be considered egotistic if I speak a word of praise for your paper. The last few issues have been more interesting than common. What has been said of the visitors from Madisonville to Hartford, has certainly been read with great interest by the people of Ohio County. We have long wished for a railroad to our county town. We are glad to know you are enjoying the pleasure as well as the great benefits of the road to-day. The extract you gave from a speech of Hon. J. H. McHenry and the words from H. D. Taylor all came as sweet echoes from the past. Also the story of the runaway dandies by Ion Nall was quite nice as I was acquainted with the parties mentioned. Then the last acts of Captain Bill Davidson was read with interest by those who experienced the horrors of Civil War. I lived at that time at Barretts Ferry on Rough River, and a short time before the death of Davidson he and his men were at my house. They captured some guns from T. J. Barrett and threw them in the river. They destroyed a musket for me and carried off a good rifle gun. They then went to the house of J. M. Gentry. He had a negro boy sixteen years of age, the boy was scared when he saw Davidson and broke to run. Three of Davidson's men followed him and he ran about a mile through beech woods, the men were on horseback and shooting at the boy at every chance they had. They shot 19 shots at him, but one took effect. They gave the boy a flesh wound in his hip and he finally ran to my home. Old Mr. Pinky Petty was there and begged for the boy's life and they did him no further harm. I heard in a short time of Davidson's death, but never knew anything definite about it until I read it in your paper. Davidson had been a desperate man but when I read of his last hours and of his poor mother going at the dead hours of the night to bestow her last help on the prodigal son my soul went out in sympathy for them.

JAMES W. COX.

Low Railroad Rates for Aviation Meeting.

Louisville promises to be the Mecca of thousands of Kentuckians on June 18-19, when a great Aviation Meet will be held under the auspices of the Louisville Times, at which several of the country's most famous birdmen will be seen flying in their aeroplanes. Reduced rates will be offered on all railroads and interurban lines in Kentucky and Southern Indiana.

CIVIL SERVICE IS FAILURE.

New York Fire Department Depleted by System.

Chief Croker Says He Needs Men of Nerve as Well as Brain.

New York, June 6.—The New York Fire Department, widely lauded as the most workman-like and best organized in the world, is only 40 percent efficient in the opinion of its Chief. Two firemen were smothered early this morning in a downtown warehouse blaze, and Chief Croker's sorrow at the loss was blended with anger over the manner in which the loss came to pass.

"There was a panic in that fire," he said, "and I want it known, a majority of the men fighting that fire were young civil service firemen. When their lungs couldn't stand the strain. They got frightened, dropped the hose and ran. It wasn't much of a fire at that."

"In many fires, of late, I have seen these civil service firemen drop their hose and run. When one of them weakens, the whole bunch goes down like a row of dominoes."

"I want some men with brains, yet but I want all of them with lungs. Undersized civil service firemen have been demoralizing the department for the last twenty-six years—ever since the civil service commission began to pass on applicants. If we have to make scholarship the prime requisite for admission it is only a question of time when the department will fall to pieces."

"Look at Deputy Chief Bins and Battalion Chief Brogan; that pair of husky old smoke-eaters went in at the beginning of this same fire and came out fresh after three hours of breathing smoke. The best fireman is the man who goes in where he is sent and stays there until he is recalled, no matter how hot it is."

"How does it happen," Chief Croker was asked, "that the apparent efficiency of the department remains so high?"

"The old timers leave the loaf," replied the chief. "The 40 per cent of efficiency puts shame into the 60 per cent of inefficiency; but there are less old-timers every year. An educated man of good physique would undoubtedly make a better fireman than an uneducated of equal physique, but the physique is essential."

"I am trying to keep the minimum height of the department up to five feet, eight inches. The Civil Service Commission is trying to lower the height."

There have been rumors in the department for some time that Chief Croker would shortly resign to accept an executive position with the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He has refused either to deny or confirm these rumors.

Great Interest Shown in Aviation Meeting.

Judging from the Statewide interest in the aviation meet announced by The Louisville Times, as indicated by the favorable comment of the State press, there will be a record breaking crowd in Louisville on June 18-19, when this novel exhibition is given under the auspices of that newspaper at Churchill Downs.

Among the Lodges.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., held an interesting session last Monday evening during which the lectures in the first and third degrees were given for the benefit of a number of candidates and new Masons.

Rough River Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias, held a largely attended meeting last Tuesday evening and conferred the rank of Esquire on four Pages. The annual election of officers took place with the following result: Chancellor Commander C. M. Barnett; Vice Chancellor J. B. Tapman; Master of Work, S. A. Anderson; Prelate, H. E. Brown; Master at Arms, James Hoover; Inside Guard,

Will Gillespie; Outside Guard, Fred Anderson.

The decoration of the graves in Oakwood Cemetery and elsewhere in Ohio county by this lodge last Sunday afternoon was carried out in the usual impressive manner. The attendance at Oakwood was large and many persons other than knights contributed flowers. The graves of the five knights who sleep at Oakwood were liberally covered with floral offerings.

Planning Trip to Hartford.

The Business Men's association is planning for another booster trip, and to that end Secretary Cox has called a meeting of the B. M. A. for Thursday night. This will be a very important meeting as the annual election of officers will also take place. Secretary Cox requests that every member of the association be present, as the proposed booster trip will be one of the best that has ever gone out of Owensboro.

The plan is to have a two days' trip, leaving over the Henderson Route for Irvington, going thence to Pordsville and on to Hartford and down to Madisonville and back to Henderson, and returning to Owensboro. This will take in the entire circuit and will be one of the most delightful trips that could be planned.—Owensboro Inquirer.

SAD DEATH OF DR. A. D. JAMES.

Passed Away at His Home After Lingering Illness.

Central City, Ky., June 7.—Dr. A. D. James, aged 60 years, former Congressman from the Third district and United States Marshal at Louisville, after a long illness, during which he suffered excruciating pain, died tonight at 9:30 o'clock at Penrod, his country home. The end was very peaceful, Dr. James passing away in his sleep. For many months the well-known patient had been in declining health, suffering from maladies for which he could find no relief.

About six weeks ago he was confined to his bed, and though he was a very sick man, his friends hoped for recovery until about a week ago, when the physicians in attendance announced that there was no hope. For the past several days his death had been momentarily expected, he being conscious only at intervals.

Dr. James was one of the most prominent men of Muhlenberg county. He was United States Marshal for two terms and Congressman for two terms. Of late years he had been a coal operator. He was one of the best known Republican politicians in Kentucky and wielded a wide influence in party affairs.

Dr. James was twice married, his wives being sisters, the two Misses Penrod, of Penrod. He leaves a wife and seven children, the four children of the last marriage being quite young. He also leaves a sister and a brother, the Rev. John H. James.

COOL SPRINGS.

June 8.—The rainy weather had delayed farmers considerably but they are done planting corn and about done setting tobacco.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge Brown and little son, of McHenry, visited their brother-in-law, Mr. Joe Fulton from Friday until Sunday.

Mrs. Novella Tanner, who has been visiting Mrs. Birch Wilson at Beaver Dam, will be the guest of Mrs. Fannie Scott a few days before she returns to her home at Rochester.

Mrs. Fannie Neal and daughter, Mabel, and Mrs. Novella Tanner and Mrs. Fannie Scott and little daughter, Emma, were the guests of Mrs. Rob Baker at Taylor Mines Wednesday.

Mrs. Edna Wilson, of Butler county, was the guest of Mr. Clarence Den nis Tuesday, enroute to Beaver Dam to visit her sister, Mrs. Birch Wilson.

Mrs. Stevens, of Woodbury, is at the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Osburn, who is dangerously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Tate and son visited Mr. Cylo Nanney, of Shultz town Sunday.

Mr. S. A. Davenport, Rochester, is in this community.

GREAT EVENT FOR LOUISVILLE.

Glenn H. Curtis Flier Will be at Aviation Meeting

Remarkable Enthusiasm Shown in First Aerial Event in History of Kentucky.

Nothing that has taken place in Kentucky in recent years has aroused near the interest that is being manifested in The Times' Meet that is to be held in Louisville at Churchill Downs on June 18 and 19, and recent achievements in aeronautics have served to create an intense desire on the part of every person, both old and young, to see aeroplanes in action.

The recent remarkable flight of Glenn H. Curtiss, who flew 150 miles from Albany to New York, and the previous performance of Louis Paulhan the Frenchman, who flew from London to Manchester, in England, are still fresh in the public mind, and as Curtis heads a team of aviators to appear at The Times' Meet, thousands will journey from all parts of the State to see this wonderful birdman duplicate some of his remarkable feats.

Besides Curtis will be Charles K. Hamilton, who has entered for the \$30,000 prize flight from New York to Chicago; C. J. ("Bud") Mars, who also will try for this handsome purse; Horace B. Wild, who is to essay a flight from Chicago to Louisville by aeroplane, and Carl Bates, who is also a daring sky-pilot.

Every railroad in Kentucky and Southern Indiana has made reduced rates for the two days of the meet, and tickets will be good returning on the Monday following. In addition many railroads will run special excursion trains to Louisville for this occasion, on which the fares will be remarkably low. Every indication says railroad officials, is for the largest crowds on June 18 and 19 that have ever come to this city.

The aviators obtained by The Times have already proved their mettle and the meet promises in every way to outstrip any other given in the United States. The Times is spending thousands of dollars to bring these birdmen to Louisville and the enterprise doubtless will prove attractive to thousands of persons all over the State, few of whom have ever seen an aeroplane in action. Thus its educational value will make it well worth the time of everybody who wishes to keep abreast of the times.

CENTERTOWN.

June 8.—Prof. Lawrence, of Dundee, is here visiting his sister, Mrs. Chas. Overton.

Mrs. E. M. Morton has returned home after a visit to parents in Union.

Mrs. Oscar Bishop, of Corbin, is here visiting her sister, Mrs. O. M. Bishop.

Mr. R. V. Caldwell, Louisville, visited the family of H. H. Davis last week.

Miss Ira Shown visited friends and relatives here last week.

We had two instructive sermons delivered here Sunday and Sunday night by Rev. J. W. Huges, of Kingswood College.

Mr. W. F. James, of this place and Miss Nellie Hook were united in marriage at the home of the bride in Hardinsburg, last Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.

FOR THE BUSY READER.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company lines, west, was held at Pittsburg. The board of directors was re-elected.

The Hon. Swagar Sherley was re-nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth district over his opponent. State Senator H. V. Newcomb.

It became known that Walter A. Fitch, well-known as an artist, who died Monday night in a hospital in

Greenport, Long Island, had committed suicide.

Miss Elizabeth Tyler Waller, a niece of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and a great granddaughter of President Tyler died at Savannah, Ga. She will be buried in Richmond, Va.

Sir William Francis Butler, died in London. He was born in 1838, and had a distinguished career, serving in Egypt and South Africa and on special missions to Canada.

Attorney General Wickersham decided that Richard Parr is entitled to recover from the Government the amount of his claim for information given in the sugar weighing cases.

The House adopted a special rule which placed the postal savings bank bill on its way to final passage with the debate limited to eight hours. The rule cuts off all possibility of amendment.

Mrs. Nancy Foster Dead.

Mrs. Nancy Foster, widow of Dr. Isaac Foster, died at her home at Beda last Saturday afternoon at 12:30. She had been ill only a day or so, and her death was quite a shock to the community. Funeral services were conducted at Mt. Hermon church Sunday afternoon by Rev. R. D. Bennett and Rev. Crane, interment following at that place. Mrs. Foster was in her 69th year. She was the third wife of Dr. Foster, and leaves a large number of relatives, among them being a daughter, Mrs. Azro V. Rowan, Hefflin. The deceased had been a member of the Methodist church since childhood.

WILD VARMIT DESTROYS STOCK.

Panther-Like Creature Has Neighborhood Terrorized—Shots Do Not Affect It.

Providence, Ky., June 6.—Uninjured by the hundreds of shots which have been fired at it during the past week, a strange "varmint" which has taken up its abode in the vicinity of the Ruckman mines is creating much excitement in the neighborhood. Children are not allowed out after dark and men go armed. Two calves and a half dozen sheep have been found mangled in the fields.

The animal is being described as being a foot and a half tall and three feet long, and resembles a panther. Persons who have seen it declare that the beast has fiery eyes which can be seen in the darkness for a distance shows no tendency to flee, but is aggressive and advances upon the enemy with a determination which strikes terror into the hearts of the bravest.

Recently the "varmint" was seen by a number of men while passing the mines. Its eyes, like two coals of fire penetrated the darkness and held them fascinated as the unknown animal approached. The men stopped, as they believed that the beast would hesitate from advancing with in shooting distance, but they were mistaken, for the two balls of fire increased in size and brightness and the strange animal showed no sign of fear as it came step by step nearer.

When within a few yards from where they were standing several of the men opened fire upon the creature, but it paid no heed to the shower of bullets fired at it. The men turned and ran, but were unable to say whether or not they were followed.

Plans are being made to organize a searching party and go in hunt of the mysterious animal. The men in the party will arm themselves heavily and will carry sufficient ammunition to fill the hide of the beast until it is unable to walk if they are unable to kill it outright.

Your Taxes.

To the Tax Payers of Ohio County: I have received my tax books for 1910 and am now ready to issue receipts, and trust that you will not wait to be seen by myself or one of my deputies, but will come forward and settle as early as possible.

Respectfully,
T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

DEMOCRATS MAKE POOR SHOWING

HAVE HARD WORK TO MANUFACTURE ANYTHING LIKE GOOD CAMPAIGN MATERIAL.

PARTY RECORD IN THE WAY

Spouters Loudest in Condemnation of the New Tariff Law Have Nothing to Say of the Wilson-Gorman Measure, So Disastrous to the Country.

Washington.—Democratic leaders in congress are now making campaign material. To be sure, it is not very good material, but the best obtainable. A party without a record, or whose small record is so bad that it cannot be defended, is not in a very strategic position when it comes to speech making for campaign purposes.

The general point of Democratic attack is the tariff, and yet we cannot find in a single speech any reference to the only Democratic tariff law of the past half century. There is no allusion whatever to the conditions of business, of labor, or capital, under the operation of the Wilson-Gorman law.

Champ Clark, Underwood, Sulzer, Byrd, Borland and the two new accidental members, Havens and Foss, made long and studied attempts to condemn the present tariff law, but all sang much the same song. All these protective tariff haters had a good word to say for the tariff of 1846 and 1857, which brought such disaster to American industry. None of them, however, had a kind word to say for the Wilson-Gorman tariff, but all were quite sure if they had the opportunity, they would revise the present law so far downward that the American consumer would be able to buy anything he wanted from any part of the earth—as long as he had anything to buy it with.

The Democratic tariff talker does not seem to realize that when we open our ports to the importation of cheap, foreign made goods, that an equivalent amount of American made goods must always be displaced, and that the result must be a closing of our factories and millions of idle men. Some of these Democratic orators, if not all, would increase our free list so as to include lumber, wool and woolsens, cotton goods, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, and all other products of leather, and hundreds of other products which could not be made in this country without adequate protection. This would soon mean putting American labor on the same level with that of the poorest paid countries abroad. It would mean that we would have to compete not only with continental Europe, but with Japan and other Asiatic countries.

Republicans State Facts.

While the Democrats have been making pleas on these lines, such Republican leaders as Payne, Fordney, Boutell, Hill, Longworth, McKinley, Hamilton, Townsend, Reeder, Campbell, Young and many others have been contending that the present tariff law is the best that we ever had or at least the best that we could get, and that under its operation both from a revenue and industrial standpoint, the country is reaping such benefits as we have never before enjoyed.

It is interesting to compare these Democratic and Republican speeches. The Democratic speeches are of course entirely negative, excepting where assertions are made as to what the party would do if it had the chance, but there is no mention made of what it did do when it did have the chance. On the other hand, the Republican speeches are filled with tables of figures, with the records of commerce, with the amounts of revenue, with the increased number of those employed, and the increased wages which have come under our new law. The Democratic orator claims that prices have been raised because of the tariff; the Republican orator tells us in reply that the tariff was reduced on every article upon which the price has been raised. These speeches which were made while the sundry civil appropriation bill was under debate prove that the tariff is to be one of the principal issues of the campaign, or rather the tariff question so much as the discussion of the results of the operation of the law under which we are now living.

Of course, when it comes to this point, the Republicans have a far better argument; in short, the Democrats have no argument at all, because no one can conceive how present industrial and financial conditions could be bettered under any revision that could be brought about by the Democratic party.

It is believed now that the season will be prolonged until after July 1, but that the result will mean the passage of several very important bills and the enactment of most beneficent legislation. There seems no doubt whatever but that the railroad bill will be passed and receive the indorsement of almost the entire Republican vote in both houses, as well as the approval of the president. It seems, too, quite likely that a postal savings bank law will be enacted. As to the rest of the legislation pending, it is too early to predict, but already it is safe to assume that the work of the first congress under the administration of President Taft in its special and first session will be equal to, if not exceed,

that of any previous congress for many years.

Democratic "Keynote."

Champ Clark's keynote speech attacking the Payne tariff law probably will appeal to practical politicians as a clever utterance, but since it is neither frank nor fair, it will not appeal to the great body of American voters who are beginning to demand a "square deal" even in the discussion of partisan issues.

Mr. Clark not only deals in those half truths which frequently are as bad as falsehoods, but deliberately misquotes Chairman Payne in an effort to be facetious. Nothing in the Republican leader's speech defending the tariff law which bears his name can be trusted or distorted into meaning what Mr. Clark professes to believe it means—that reductions of duties increases cost to the consumer.

Mr. Payne cited higher prices for wool and lumber, despite decreases in the schedules bearing on those subjects, to show that other influences than tariff duties are at work to hoist values. Mr. Clark's inability to meet the issue caused him to misquote his antagonist, misrepresentation offering the easiest way of escape in a serious dilemma, in which such logic as the Missouri statesman possesses was unequal to the task cut out.

If the Democrats hope to win on a campaign of misquotations and misrepresentations, they have misjudged the intelligence and integrity of American citizens.

The campaign "keynote" is a distinct disappointment even to Republicans, who would like to see a little originality injected into Democratic methods to "add to the gaiety of nations" and to give spice to the forthcoming battle.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Gold and the Tariff.

After making a thorough investigation of conditions affecting the cost of living, the special committee appointed by congress to inquire into the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the great increase in the production of gold the world over has brought about unfortunate consequences. Those thoughtless persons who were quick to lay the blame for high prices on the new tariff law should find this report particularly instructive. The cost of necessities of life have been constantly and more or less steadily advancing for more than a decade before the new tariff went into effect. And it is a significant coincidence that almost uniformly throughout the world the increase in food prices has been coincident with the increase of gold production.

During the year 1908 the total gold production of the world was \$443,434,527. During the following year the total reached \$457,567,280, or an increase of more than \$14,000,000. Of this increase more than \$5,000,000 is credited to the United States, and our gold imports were heavy in addition to our own supply. As was pointed out in the house of representatives the other day by Mr. Payne, whose name the tariff bill bears, one reason for the increasing cost of living is not only the great increase in the production of gold, but the cheaper methods of producing it.

In the face of these clearly established conditions, it is puerile to charge the tariff with responsibility for the higher prices. The cost of living has increased even on articles that have been substantially reduced in the tariff schedules. As pointed out by Mr. Payne, all kinds of farm products, meats, butter, eggs, poultry, hides, leathers, shoes and cotton were reduced in the tariff schedules, yet the housekeepers of this country know that the price of butter, vegetables, eggs, shoes, etc., have not been reduced. The price of food and clothing have risen in this country with the general tendency of increased prices of such articles all over the world, and entirely irrespective of tariffs. As was pointed out in the Journal the other day, the new tariff has reduced leather and shoe schedules to the point of allowing American dealers to go to England and buy shoes to bring to America and sell them here in competition with American-made shoes, yet the man, or woman, who goes to buy a pair of shoes, finds that he must pay more than he did several years ago for the same quality of goods.—Kansas City Journal.

Why a Democratic House?

Let the prognosticators go as far as they like, however, for the sake of argument, and assume that, if the next house be Democratic, we shall have a tariff revision along Democratic lines. How will the country like that? We had the Wilson bill of 1894. For a year before its passage we had soup houses and general depression, due to fear of its effects, and for three years afterward had hard times and widespread unsatisfactory conditions. Nothing like this has ensued as a result of the tariff law passed last August. If we are not back to the abounding prosperity of that wonderful period of 1897 to 1907, we are immeasurably better off, in every way, than we were from 1893 to 1897, the last Cleveland term and under the Democratic Wilson bill; and there is an upturn all along the line, which, given good crops this year, promises an era of business, manufacturing and employment such as the United States, with all its past record of material achievements, has never witnessed.

One of the Useful Arts.

"Has young Gamboge given up art?" "Oh, no." "But he looks so prosperous—and I haven't seen anything he has painted for a long time." "He has quit painting and is now a highly successful designer and froster of wedding cakes."

LOGICAL SPEECH BY M. F. SHARP

Urging the Farmers to Co-operate and Stand Together for Their Mutual Protection.

One of the best and most logical speeches ever heard in this city on the question of farmers organizing for their mutual protection was delivered Saturday afternoon in the city court room by M. F. Sharp, of Narrows, Ky., state organizer for the American Society of Equity.

Mr. Sharp is a forcible speaker and convinces his hearers that he has studied the subject of which he speaks.

His address was in the interest of the A. S. of E., and so convincing was his argument in favor of the farmers sticking to the society that, when he had finished, many who had lagged behind in dues, paid up and were reinstated. Several new members were added to the union.

The speaker was bitter in his denunciation of those who tried to cause a split in any farmer's organization and said when any one came with a wedge to split the society in twain, no matter if it was the Stemming Association or any other farmers' organization, the fellow who tried it should be drummed out of the order and shunned. He said it was personal and selfish ambition that caused a man to undertake such a move and that no man ought to be convinced that by splitting a log in two it was stronger. In speaking of the effort to have two tobacco pooling societies here, he said that men let their prejudices get the better of their judgment sometimes, and that by having two organizations the purpose of such organizations were weakened. The enemy would take the two factions to fight with and cause dissensions and strife that would soon put both societies out of business. He said Union is what the farmers want. Division is to be shunned and scoffed at. He urged the farmers to get together and fight shoulder to shoulder.

Mr. Sharp said that every farmers' organization that had been formed to control price and benefit the farming class had sprung from the A. S. of E. and he endeavored to show that it would be much cheaper and easier to pool tobacco through the local unions than to pool under the present system of employing solicitors to make a house-to-house canvass. He illustrated that the farming class was all powerful if they would assert their power. He said when they were prosperous the merchant was prosperous also, but when the farmer was crushed by the trusts and was only half paid for his products the merchant felt his poverty as keenly as did the farmer himself. The speaker asserted that when the farmer is happy and prosperous the nation is safe, but when he is half fed and clothed and dragged out a miserable existence, then the nation is in danger.

The speaker said that the cause of the farmers in organizing was second only to the cause of the revolutionary war. That our forefathers rebelled because they were taxed without representation and that the farmers were rebelling to-day because they had to sell without having any voice in the prices of the article they sold. He said that everything from the newsboy up to the richest corporations were organized and the only way to meet them was by counter organization. He referred to the miners and showed how they had bettered their condition by banding together, and said that the farmers by organizing solidly could cope with the great capitalists in the world, for he had the bread of life—he fed and clothed the world, and the man of millions could not eat his money and was bound to favor the farmer in order to get the things that prolong life. He urged the farmers to get into the A. S. of E., and pool their products as well as tobacco, and aid that they could control prices and cope with the devil and his hosts.

He favored organization and making a rule that no one but members be allowed to pool. He paid his respects to the man who would not pool his tobacco but dumped it on the market and got the benefit of the farmers who did pool. He said it was as sneaking as milking a neighbor's cow through a fence and that the dumper had no business anywhere but with the trust or the devil. He said these fellows generally said that they can attend to their own business. Continuing, Mr. Sharp said: "Let them alone—leave them to attend to their own business; don't go about them; let them thresh their own wheat and roll their own logs and he will soon find that he can't run his own business with his neighbor against him, and will come into the union. There is no use to use violence—you can or-

ganize without that. The trusts can't exist without the co-operation of the farmer, and the farmer who refuses to pool his products and help the men who are striving for better conditions is a worse enemy to organization than the trusts. Some men are so foolish that they hold a ten cent piece so close to their eye they can't see the \$20 gold piece about three feet away.—Crittenden Record Press.

Notice.

The law partnership heretofore existing between C. M. Barnett and C. E. Smith, under the firm name of Barnett & Smith, has been dissolved in so far as the practice of criminal cases in all of the courts is concerned, since Mr. Smith has been elected to the office of County Attorney. All Civil business will be conducted by the firm heretofore as in the past and the partnership for that purpose will continue. Mr. Barnett will practice criminal cases in all of the courts.

C. M. BARNETT.

4214

C. E. SMITH.

Traits of Benjamin Franklin.

When Benjamin Franklin was a young man, just before he started in business for himself, he went from Philadelphia to Boston to make a visit of three days at his father's home. That he might enjoy every minute of the time with his father, he insisted upon going into the soap factory and candle shop to work with him.

On the afternoon of the third day as they walked down the garden path at the foot of which the factory stood, the father, who had appeared unusually bright and happy during the whole visit, became quite sad at the thought of parting that was to ensue, and gave his boy some excellent advice. He said: "We part to-morrow, and perhaps never to meet again. Then, O, my son, what a wretch were man without religion! Yes, Ben, without the hope of immortality, how much better he had never been born! Without these his noblest capacities were but the greater curses."

"The more delighted his friendships the most dreadful the thought that they may be extinguished forever, and the gayer his prospects, the deeper his gloom that endless darkness may so quickly cover all! We were yesterday feeding fond hopes my son; we were yesterday painting bright castles in the air; you were to be a great man and a happy father. But, alas! this is the last day, my child, that we may ever see each other again, and the sad reverse of this may even now be at the door—when I, instead of hearing of my son's glory in Philadelphia, may hear that he is cold in the grave! And when you, returning after years of virtuous toil, returning laden with riches and honors for your happy father to share in, may see nothing of father but the tomb that covers his dust!"

"Yes, Ben, this may soon be the case with us, my child; the dark curtain of our separation may drop, and your cheeks, or mine, be flooded with sorrows. But thanks be to God, that curtain will rise again and open to our view those scenes of happiness, one glance at which is sufficient to start the tear of transport into our eyes."

"Religion assures us all of this religion assures us that life is but the morning of our existence—that there is a glorious eternity beyond, and that to the penitent death is but the passage to that life where they shall soon meet again, to part no more, but to congratulate their mutual felicities forever."

"Then, O, my son, lay hold of religion and secure an interest in those blessed hopes that contribute so much to the virtues and the joys of life."

It would be hard for any father to give better advice to any son. No son, entering upon the activities of business life, could do better than to take the advice Franklin's father gave to him, and which he followed so faithfully.

To cure LaGrippe and Colds in 24 hours take
QUICK'S Cold and LaGrippe Medicine (TABLETS)
If your druggist does not keep them send 25c to
J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.
and get them post paid. Guaranteed

The Too-Athletic Girl.

It is said that the gentle, feminine girl is coming back into favor. The strenuous reign of her athletic sister is waning.

Moderation in all things is the perfection of life, especially in women and their athletic exercises. In our Northern States the sudden fad for everything athletic is slowly and surely unfolding the modern girl for the gentler and more beautiful side of home life. Whether the girls are recognizing it or not, the men are.

The girl of the last generation, the heroine of the cyclone, was too flexible, perhaps, and a little unhealthy, but that she made the best mother the world has ever known the pres-

Marble and Granite Monuments.



Our business is devoted exclusively to the Granite, Marble and Stone trade, and being thoroughly practical in same enables us to know your requirements. We only handle the very best Granite and Marble; and our reputation has gained on just this class of goods. Let us show you in dollars and cents that it is to your interest to buy of us. We gladly refer you to any of the parties we have furnished, as to our honesty and responsibility in dealings.

THE THOMAS MONUMENTAL WORKS, - Hartford, Ky.

WHAT IS WRONG

With our

Public Schools

By JOSEPH M. ROGERS.

A series of articles creating widespread comment from the press and educators of America. Now running in

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

GET IT READ IT

Special Rates Given to Teachers

ADDRESS

Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia.

ent generation will cheerfully admit.

But the up-to-date girl rushes to the other extreme. She rushes after the hard muscle and violence of excessive exercise. Every leisure moment is spent on the golf links, on the tennis court, in the gymnasium, at the club, and she is even finding a place for herself on the football field.

She has no time for the dainty personal attentions to herself that are so infinitely attractive to those with whom she lives, no time for mental culture, or the development of musical and artistic talents which give abundant pleasure to herself and her friends and acquaintances.

Instead, she develops into the loud-voiced, short-skirted, short-haired, flat-heeled young animal, whose small talk is all of the field or the gym or the club, and who has no sympathy with any of the other and infinitely higher elements that go to make up the sum of human life.

One needs only to witness a woman's football team at play to realize that it destroys all the finer susceptibilities of women's nature and robs her of the indefinable womanly grace that comes not of hard but of supple muscles.

There are exercises that legitimately belong to women and develop her best physical possibilities, but football playing, baseball playing, boxing and gunning are not among them. Such sports spring only from masculine instincts and develop only masculine qualities of body and brain.

Men are perceptibly beginning to set their faces against the women who do these strenuous things. Men want to marry wives not athletes.—Memphis News-Scimitar.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA One Not in Bible.

"We were invited to dinner the other evening my wife and I" said a Staten Island preacher, "by some people who had just moved into the parish. Inadvertently my wife had allowed the maid to go out that day which involved the consideration of my boy, who is just 5 years old. My wife telephoned asking if it would be agreeable to bring the youngster. Of course the new parishioners replied that they would be delighted. So we went."

At dinner I was asked to say grace, and not satisfied with this, the family began to repeat in turn a passage of Scripture. The brevity of The Beautitudes seemed to make the most popular appeal, and when my boy's turn came I saw a twinkle in his eye, but was scarcely prepared for what followed. With a look of extreme piety he folded his hands and exclaimed:

"Blessed are those who sit on a sack for they shall rise again!"

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitu-

tional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE Gasoline Engines



Pumps water, grinds feed, shells corn, &c. Works every day at a small cost to operate. All sizes for all purposes. Send for catalogue 802. Address,

FAIRBANKS-MORSE & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

The Louisville Times FOR 1910

**BRIGHTER, BETTER,
BIGGER THAN EVER**

The regular price of THE LOUISVILLE TIMES is \$5 a year. If you will send your order to us, you can get The

HARTFORD REPUBLICAN
AND THE
LOUISVILLE TIMES
BOTH ONE YEAR
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The Louisville Times is the Best Afternoon Paper Printed Anywhere.

Has the best crops of correspondents.

Covers the Kentucky field perfectly.

Covers the general news field completely.

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Democratic in politics, but fair to everybody.

**Send Your Subscription
Right Away**

To this paper—not to The Louisville Times.

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice at Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT - - - EDITOR

TELEPHONES.

Cumberland.....40.
Hough River.....22.

FRIDAY JUNE 10.

New Orleans seem to have the call on that Panama exposition.

The month of May did not give the Sunday School picnics a square deal.

If the price of dining tables increases the contingency can be met very well with a smaller table, at present.

The Republican and Democratic parties of Illinois will be considerably reduced, if the penitentiary gets its just deserts.

Nicaragua is once more before the foot lights. However it can't last long as the Johnson-Jeffries fight is to take place next month.

The Police force of Louisville and the Law and Order League are in the same box, so far as detection and prevention of crime is concerned.

So far the new king of England has not committed any serious blunder, or performed any great deed which would attract world wide attention.

Senator Chamberlin says victory is just ahead of the democracy. So is the pretty bird just ahead of the small boy who has a handful of salt.

When our Democratic friends point us to the Republican row in the Eleventh Congressional district hereafter, we will file the Seventh district Democratic row as an offset.

The Louisville City Police should be summoned to appear before the Law and Order League and Governor Willson should be invited to make one of his "Friends and Neighbors" speeches.

All this talk upon the part of our Democratic friends about candidates for State offices is trouble for nothing. The Republicans will nominate the State officers about this time next year.

Now the professors at Yale are also against uncle Joe Cannon, because he recently told the students of that institution that they would not be handicapped very much in life by what they had heard there provided they would not take it too seriously.

The Burley Tobacco Society has gone into politics and will therefore eventually go into liquidation. Mr. LeBus is evidently a good man to organize, but not to perpetuate. Someone also connected with this society is lacking in the essentials of honesty and square dealing. Otherwise the American Society of Equity would have been paid the \$5,000 promised it for help to secure the 1909 pool.

The great dedication of the State Capitol at Frankfort has come and gone and we gather from the daily papers that it was not very much of a success in any particular. The people of Frankfort with a few exceptions took very little interest in the event and the late Democratic officials who started the building, we are told, refused to take any part in the proceedings and the attendance was very poor. The capital of Kentucky should have been located elsewhere than at Frankfort, but it is too late now to grieve over spilled milk. For years the people of that city have been engaged in a struggle to prevent its removal and have been lavish in money expended and time devoted to entertain legislative members and members of the constitutional conventions etc. Now that the capital is at Frankfort for all time, the next hundred years will doubtless be spent by these same people and their descendants in fleeing members of the legislature and visitors to the city with unreasonable board bills and no time left for needless celebrations.

We desire to add a tribute to the memory of Hon. A. D. James, whose death is mentioned elsewhere in this issue. He was for years a close friend of the editor of this paper and befriended him on many occasions. Dr. James has been one of the leaders of the Republican party not only in Western Kentucky, but in the State as well. He was the friend of all factions and had the confidence of leaders of the party to such an extent that he was able on many occasions to act as peace maker, bringing about harmony thereby placing the party in position to win a victory where failure was certain. Besides filling the office of United States Marshal for two terms and representing the Third Congressional District in the Lower House

of Congress for one term, Dr. James was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives for a number of times, represented Muhlenburg county in the Constitutional Convention and was twice elected State Senator. He was also a member of the World's Fair commission at Chicago, receiving his appointment from Governor John Young Brown. In all of the public stations which he held in life, no word of criticism for failure to perform his duty was ever heard. He will be greatly missed from the councils of his party.

The Torrent Will Subside.

Sooner or later the truth will prevail. The torrent of falsehood about the Tariff and the injurious effects thereof will subside ultimately and the general judgment will be formed on a calm survey of the question in all bearings. And the great majority of the American people doubtless will reach the conclusion which has been emphasized before when the direct issue came up—that the advantages of Protection outweigh the benefits of Free Trade, and they will adhere to the system that has been tried so thoroughly and been found sure and safe.—Troy "Times."

A Firm and Manly Protectionist.

Vice-President Sherman made a forcible and effective address in St. Louis, where he spoke before the Citizens' Industrial Association, most of his talk relating to the Tariff and to some misconceptions regarding the present law. Disclaiming any special reverence for particular schedules or concern for any one class of interests as against others, the Vice President took firm and manly ground as a Protectionist. He is for Protection as the best guarantee of American employment at American wages, and as he added, "because I believe we should make at home nearly everything we can, instead of buying it abroad." Coupled with this was an exposition of the necessity of a Tariff system by which to obtain revenue for the Government.—Troy Times.

The Buying Power of the Consumer.

Canada has a Protective Tariff, and some foodstuffs and other things cost consumers less in Canada than they cost consumers in the United States. We are able to buy in our markets some things for less than Canadians are able to buy them in their market. For the matter of that, we are able to buy some things here for less than British consumers can buy them at home. There are some advantages which pretty nearly every country has over others. But that is not the question. The question is the buying power of the consumer here under our Tariff, as compared with a Protected Canada, a Free Trade Great Britain, or any other country, under whatever tariff system.

Nowhere else in the world is there the buying power of the American wage-earner, the general consumer who earns his living—and he makes up virtually the whole of our race. A day's work for the man who is earning his living in the United States under our Tariff system will get him more of the food, clothes and luxuries he seeks, will give him better housing, will provide him more amusements and will enable him to lay up larger savings than are to be had out of a day's work, on the average, anywhere else on earth.—New York Press.

The Other and Worse Extreme.

There is food for reflection by those who are interested in seeing to it that prices are values do not go too far down when the political effort to reduce them is entered upon. We are told that there must be further Tariff reductions in order that commodity prices may be reduced. And from many aggressive Democrats is coming the demand that the full possibilities of lower prices shall be secured at once by disregarding Protection and defeating its representatives. In that event lower prices will come here through quick increased competition. They will come through a flood of shipments to this country from the mills and factories of other countries. We have had just that experience. The reductions included wages and property values and farm products, and these reductions in prices, brought about through extreme Tariff change were accompanied by prolonged periods of prices so low as to actually put an end to business activity. Not once or twice in the history of our country has this occurred, but on every occasion when the policy of protection has been abandoned in order to arbitrarily bring about a period of low prices and a widespread change in values. This is the extreme which should be avoided. It is a condition which every wage earner and every owner is interested in. Present prices in many directions may be too high, but the other extreme is a far more destructive one.

Still Good Doctrine.

There is a duty of ten cents per bushel on potatoes; now, does this enable the farmer to get ten cents a bushel more than they otherwise would get? Let them answer the question now, if it is not true as to cotton and potatoes how it is rendered so as to cotton cloth. Is there any magic in spinning and weaving that will take cotton cloth out of the ordinary rules of trade which apply to everything else? Theory is one thing—facts another. If you let a man make his facts and then build his theory upon them, he will have a very handsome theory, and one that is hard to overthrow; but, in all such cases, the facts will be contradicted, and then the theory will so far get all of course. A case of this kind occurred in Pittsburg; a farmer, who had made a theory that the duty was paid to the maker as well as the importer of an article, took some cheese to Pittsburg to sell; not finding a ready sale for cash, and wanting a pair of shoes for his wife, he went to a shoemaker and sold him the cheese, and agreed to take a pair of shoes for his wife in part pay; they readily agreed upon the prices; he ask six cents per pound for his cheese and the shoemaker agreed to give it; the shoemaker asked \$1.50 for the shoes and he agreed to give it; but after he made the bargain, his favorite theory came into his head; said he to the shoemaker. I am paying you a duty, of fifty cents a pair, and I don't like to do it. Said the shoemaker, that can't be possible for I don't make that much on the shoes; and he told him how much the material cost and how much he paid the journeyman; showing that he only made a profit of about twenty cents. I don't care for that, said the other, for there is a duty of fifty cents a pair on such shoes, and if it were not for that I would get them fifty cents cheaper; so its the same thing to me. Well, said the shoemaker, I will tell you how we can settle it. You pay me the duty on cheese and I will pay you the duty on the shoes. Agreed, said the other; so they got the law and found the tax on cheese was nine cents; and he was only to get six cents; so he lost his cheese altogether, and had to pay three cents a pound besides and only got fifty cents taken off the price of the shoes. Yet still he swore that his theory was true as to shoes though, as to cheese he did not believe it worked right; but he would get a school master to state the sum as to cheese like he did as to shoes and see if it would come out in the same way; and if it didn't he'd never sell cheese by that rule any more, and he didn't believe it was a good rule to sell by, no way it could be fixed.

Mr. Chairman, there is in our government a peculiar fitness in raising the whole amount of revenue, which is needed for use of the General Government by a tax or duty on imports. To the general government is given as we have seen, the power to regulate commerce and our intercourse with foreign nations; and four-fifths of all the expenses of the General Government are for the protection of commerce, either directly or indirectly, and the states are forbidden to exercise any control over it. All who participate in the benefits of commerce should bear a part of its burdens. And by duties on imports these burdens can be more equally distributed than in any other mode. The states being prohibited from laying any of these indirect taxes, usually lay taxes for the support of the State Governments upon the ad valorem principle; thus the external tax supports the Government for our external intercourse, and the internal tax support the State Government, for which have in charge the internal regulations of the States. It is manifest, then that whatever tends to increase the internal wealth of the several states, increases the subjects of taxation, and tends to lighten the State tax of every individual. We should be very cautious, then, not to pursue any course by our legislation that will tend to reduce the value of property in any of the states lest we should drive some of them into repudiation.

I admit the doctrine, that, where any article is actually imported, and the duty paid, it is finally paid by the consumer; but it by no means follows that the price is always increased to the extent of the amount of the duty; indeed, it often happens that other causes operate to counteract that tendency, and the price, instead of increasing, actually diminishes, and becomes lower than it was before the duty was laid, and even lower than the duty itself. Experience proves this to be true—duty is an element of price, but is not always the controlling element of the cost of production, the cost of transportation and the profits of merchants, are all elements of the price to the consumer.

er; and after all that can be said upon the subject: demand and supply regulate the price of every article that is bought and sold. It is true, that, where an article has borne a particular price in any market for a series of years, if a duty be laid upon it, the merchant always endeavors to persuade his customers that he ought to have just that much more for it, because he has to pay more; now, if he pays the same price, is at the same cost in transporting, makes the same profit, and then adds the duty, it is evident that the price is enhanced the full amount of the duty. But is this always the case? By no means. Merchants, in making their purchases, are in the habit of looking to the state of the market in which they expect to sell, and asking themselves what profit this or that article will bear; or in other words, what is the demand for it, and how much can I sell it for; what will it cost me to get it to market, and how much can I afford to give for it; if he thinks it will yield him a sufficient profit, he will buy; if not, he will not. Further to illustrate this point, we will suppose that a merchant has been in the habit of selling a particular kind of cotton cloth at fifteen cents per yard, that he gave ten cents per yard for it, and added five for costs of transportation and profit; and there was a manufacturing establishment in the same neighborhood that could make and sell the same article at fifteen cents, and could make enough to supply the market by a small increase of business; and in this state of affairs he levy a duty on the imported article of two cents per yard. Now, the merchant, when he goes to purchase a new stock, will say to the manufacturer abroad, "I cannot afford to give you ten cents per yard as I have been doing, because I can only get fifteen for it; it is made there, and sold at that price, and enough can be made to supply the demand altogether, and will be, if I attempt to raise my price. Now, I have been making a handsome profit, and I can afford to give you nine cents, pay the duty, and still make a profit that I am willing to put up with; will you take it?" The manufacturer reasons thus: "I have been in the habit of selling to this man, he is a good customer, and if I don't sell to him I must keep the article on hand or force a sale at home; I had better take the nine cents, though the profit is very small, than keep it on hand, or glut the market at home, and perhaps injure the sale of the balance;" and he replies, "I will;" the bargain is made, the article is still sold at fifteen cents and the consumer, though he pays the duty, gets the article at the same price, the original maker falls one cent, and the merchant puts up with one cent less profit, and the consumer is not injured. When duties are first paid, the prices usually raise; this encourages our own citizens to undertake the making of the article at home; they invest their capital, commence the business, and at first drag on heavily; by experience, they increase in skill they make more of the article with the same amount of labor, and of course, make it cheaper, and can afford to sell it cheaper. The success of one manufacturing establishment causes others to enter into the same business the supply increases, competition brings down the prices to the very lowest point at which the article can be made and sold without loss, the market becomes overstocked, and they have to seek other markets, and thus commerce is encouraged and extended. Seeing the success of these, other manufacturing establishments spring up in other parts of the country, and in other articles; and in this way, by a wise use of this power by Congress, have manufactures of iron, of cotton, of wool, of hemp, and of everything else which is calculated to render us a happy, a united, and an independent people, sprung up as if by magic; and I pray God they may continue until we shall be dependent on no other nation for our supplies, but have the proud satisfaction of knowing that our soldiers and sailors are defended from the cold by the manufactures of our own country; that our sails, which whiten every sea, are made of American hemp; and that in time of war our cannon may proclaim to our enemies, in the death warrants they send them that American arms are made of iron from ore taken from the "eternal hill" of our own native land.

Sir, agriculture, commerce and manufactures are so connected together, that anything which promotes the prosperity of one promotes the prosperity of all, and any policy which injures one, to some extent at least, injures all. By commerce, I mean our domestic, as well as our foreign. Some gentlemen, however, argue this question as if we had no commerce except foreign commerce, and that the whole power of Congress to regulate commerce should be exercised with a view to encourage the importation of foreign articles.

Our \$10 and \$15 Suits

Are surpassing values. You ought to see the values we are offering at these two special prices. Handsome weaves, the best styles, tailored to fit, and every pattern we show is the top notch of fashion. You will find that these prices here will do more value getting than you believe possible in clothes. Blacks, grays, browns, in all the new combinations, in Cassimeres and Worsteds, are found in this collection. We are at your service for a look. This store is here to render a service to this community. We're running this business to make a profit for you as well as ourselves, because we realize that your interest is our interest. We want you to investigate and satisfy yourselves fully that these conditions actually exist. We serve, rather than just sell.

E. P. Barnes & Bros. BEAVER DAM, KY.

and afford to foreigners a fair price, without regard to the ability of our own people to-day. The policy which I advocate looks to the ability of the consumer to pay, to the distribution of labor, and to the increase of the demand for labor, as the only means of ensuring a fair reward; by doing this, we increase the demand for every article of consumption for the necessities of life—first, then, for its comforts, and next for its luxuries.—(Extracts from speech of Hon. John H. McHenry, in the House of Representatives 1845, in support of a protective tariff.)

Money Wanted.

Wanted to borrow \$150. for six months, gilt edged security. Address S, care Republican office.

NARROWS.

June 8.—Mr. Jack Walker was in Owensboro, Sunday.

Misses Bessie and Ruby Acton, near Olaxon are visiting relatives in this place.

Miss Mamie Powers was in Fordsville, Tuesday.

Miss Mercedes Canon, Sulphur Springs spent Sunday night here with Isabel Thomas.

Little Miss Myrtle Berkley who has been visiting relatives at Friedland for the past two weeks returned home Sunday accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Tula Canon.

Miss Valeria Harrison, Dundee, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Harrison this week.

Mr. Joe Loyal who has been attending school at Bowling Green for the past few months is expected home this week.

Mr. Crawford, Owensboro, who has been visiting relatives near here for sometime went home yesterday.

Mrs. Oma Cope, McHenry, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mary Shultz.

Mrs. Della Graham and little daughter Myrtle are visiting relatives here.

Notice.

I will buy scrap-iron and junk of all kinds at any time. W. E. Ellis, The Produce Man.

In Memory.

Birch Davis who departed this life May 29th, 1910, was born and raised in Ohio county Ky., and died at his home at Linton Ind. He leaves a wife and three children and a host of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

Weep not for the loss of the dear

one for your loss is Heaven's gain. Birch has crossed the great dark and stormy waters and is now resting with Jesus and his angels. He may sleep but not forever in his lone and silent grave. On earth we will see him no more but with him we shall meet around that beautiful throne where parting will never come.

His remains were brought back to his old Kentucky home and laid to rest in the Mt. Zion burying ground. Services conducted by Rev. Miller.

A. FRIEND.

BOILER FOR SALE.

Forty-horse power, in good condition, will sell cheap.

HOOKER WILLIAMS,
4444 Mgr. Hartford Ice Co.

Iron Fence for Sale.

By order of the Ohio County Fiscal Court, we will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder the iron fence, posts etc., surrounding the Ohio County Court House at the Court House door at 1 o'clock p. m. Monday, July 11th, 1910. This fence is in good state of preservation and will make splendid enclosures for lots in country cemeteries. You may miss a bargain if you do not attend this sale.

B. S. CHAMBERLIN,
R. HOLBROOK,
C. M. BARNETT,
Committee.

Concrete Work.

Concrete work of all kinds laid by experienced workmen. Anything in concrete from an ordinary pavement to concrete residence. Estimates furnished free. All work guaranteed.

J. L. RILEY,
CONTRACTOR.
Hartford, Ky.

Our Men's Department



We are especially anxious for every man in this vicinity to visit us, know us and see for themselves how well we are prepared to take care of them in our Men's Furnishing Department. Our styles in Men's Suits are as up-to-date as you will find in any large city. Our prices are much lower.

We will feel highly honored if you will call and see our exclusive line of Men's Oxfords, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Hats, Underwear, Fancy Vests, in fact, anything for men that you will find in any high classed store will be found at

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Miss Winnie Maury is visiting relatives in Morganfield.

Bargains in Millinery until season closes at Barnard & Co's.

Fairs' Men Suits are correct in styles and prices. See them.

Hartford Mill Co. has lots of good Ear Corn and Oats to sell.

If you are thinking of buying a Stove or Range see U. S. Carson.

The American Lady Corset at Fairs' has no equal in style or comfort.

The Globe Stove Co.'s Stoves and Ranges are for sale by U. S. Carson.

The dainty new desirable Wash Goods in plain and fancy are at Fairs'.

The Patriotic Oxfords at Fairs' are what you want for style and comfort.

Mrs. Z. Wayne Griffin and children are the guests of friends near Buford.

Mr. H. L. Taylor, Rochester, was the guest of relatives in town, Monday.

Miss Etta Wright, Mayfield, is the guest of Misses Mary Marks and Anna Eliza Keown.

We make buttons of any material out of your scraps, any size.

BARNARD & CO.

Dr. J. T. Hardin, of the firm of Hardin & Bell, dentists, is in Bremen on professional business.

Our sales on Blanche's Coffee are increasing daily. Include some of this excellent coffee in your next order. Hartford Grocery Co.

Mr. Hooker Williams, Manager of the Hartford Ice Plant, made a flying trip to Owensboro yesterday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Keown and children, Fordville, are the guests of Mr. Keown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Keown.

Dr. H. J. Bell, of the firm of Hardin & Bell, dentists, will go to Island, Ky., next week for the practice of his profession.

Miss Elsie Matthews, who has been attending the Beck Business College at Hamilton, Ohio, is the guest of her father, Mr. Heber Matthews.

Leave your Laundry at Cleve Her's grocery. Work guaranteed and prompt delivery. Agent for Madisonville Steam Laundry, Madisonville, Mo. & Laundry Company, Incorporated.

Leave your laundry with Lyons & Duke, (Hartford Grocery Company) for the Richmond Steam Laundry, Richmond, Indiana. This laundry always gives satisfaction. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. 28th.

At the church meeting of the Hartford Baptist church Wednesday evening, the contract made for the new pews was ratified and the committee instructed to proceed with the church improvements at once.

We have coming a lot of Golden Rule Flour at a special price. Get it while you can.
24 pound sack75c
48 pound sack\$1.45
Barrel\$5.50
Hartford Grocery Co.

Children's day was observed at the Methodist church last Sunday and a most interesting program was carried out with perfection by the little folks. This church is noted for its splendid exercises on this occasion every year and the entertainment this year was well up to the standard. The collection amounted to \$10.00.

The Christian church at Hartford, have engaged Eld. W. J. Clarke evangelist, and Miss Mabel Myers singer, both of Louisville, to hold a series of meetings beginning September 25 and to continue three weeks. Eld. Clarke is now pastor of the Clifton Christian church Louisville, and is recommended as a strong gospel preacher. The church hopes to have a great meeting and that much good may be accomplished.

Mr. Arthur Allen Peake a lecture of considerable note and his daughter, Irene, entertained at Bean's Opera House last night under the auspices of the Intermediate boys of the Baptist Sunday school. His subject, Friendship, Love, and Truth. He will also be there to-night with a changed program. We bespeak for him a good attendance. As we go to press before the hour of entertainment we are unable to say as to how good the attendance was last night.

Mrs. Woodbury Tinsley has sold to Mr. Amos Carson the two-story brick property she and her sister, Mrs. Taylor, have been occupying as a residence since the death of Mr. Tinsley, next door to the Bank of Hartford, on Main street. Consideration, \$2,200. The building was formerly occupied as Hartford's post-office. Mr. Carson has leased the property to Mr. J. Rosenblatt, the dry goods merchant, for a term of three years. The Rosenblatts will move in soon.

Wanted

Lady or gentleman to take charge of small hotel. Address Dr. L. B. Bean, Hartford, Ky.

WYSOX.

June 8.—Miss Maggie Williams, Rockport, is the of Miss Pearl Davenport.

Miss Mamie Taylor returned home Wednesday after a visit to friends and relatives in Christian county and Beaver Dam.

Misses Minnie and Mary Benton spent Sunday with Misses Katie and Iris Elliott.

Mr. N. M. Taylor and family spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Joe Hudnall, of Union Hill.

Miss Edith Taylor was the guest of friends and relatives at Rochester a few days last week.

Misses Minnie and Mary Benton, Katie and Iris Elliott spent Sunday night with Mrs. R. W. Taylor.

Mrs. Effie Brown and daughter, Martha who have been sick are some better.

Mr. Ed Crunk who has been sick for sometime is better.

Mrs. Hazel Wilcox and daughter, Opal and Miss Minnie Brown spent Tuesday with their aunt Mrs. Mollie Brown.

The big rain Saturday night will delay the farmers in their work.

Mrs. Louisa Rock was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lila Shull of Hopewell Wednesday night.

Mrs. Mag Davenport burned her foot very bad last week.

Miss Powell Jones, Hartford is visiting friends and relatives in Taylor-town.

Mr. J. T. Cox passed through this place Tuesday with his automobile enroute to Rochester.

Program.

The Sunday Schools of Rosine Magisterial District will meet in convention at Mt. Liberty near Arnold, Ky., on third Sunday in June 1910 at 10 o'clock a. m.

Devotional exercises by Pastor.

Welcome Address—Mack Cook.

Subjects. The pastor's duty to the Sunday School—Rev. P. W. Pharris.

The mother's duty to the Sunday School—Sister Sarah Parrish.

Boyhood life in the local church—Mack Cook, E. P. Sanderfur and C. M. Taylor.

What are the best methods to win the boy for the Sunday School—Bramlett Davis and other speakers.

The teacher's opportunity and equipment—Dr. Rahus.

Attention in the Sunday School—Dr. Schonenbacher.

Expecting a good attendance of delegates from all schools, we are your committee.

Baptist Church.

Regular services next Sunday. Sunday school session at 9:45 o'clock. Morning worship at 11 o'clock, theme of sermon, "The man behind the baggage." Evening worship at 8 o'clock, theme of sermon, "Will Reformation Save?" Public cordially invited to all these services. Worship God with us.

J. W. BRUNER, Pastor.

School Notes.

The Superintendent has made his annual census report to the State Superintendent. Following are the totals:

White sub-districts, Males, 3,161; Females, 2,869.

Consolidated sub-districts, Males, 224; Females, 204.

Graded Schools, Males, 777; Females, 815.

Total white males in county, 4,262; Females, 3,988.

Total white children, 8,250.

Colored sub-district, Males, 95; Females, 96.

Consolidated colored schools, Males, 77; Females, 102.

Total colored males, 172; Females, 198.

Total colored children in county, 370. Grand total children in county, 8,620.

We understand that Prof. O. L. Shultz, who taught in the City High School at Owensboro last year, and Prof. W. C. Shultz, who taught in the Fordsville High School the past year, both of Narrows, Ky., have been employed as president and vice president of the Beaver Dam Graded School for the ensuing year. These young men are both exceptionally strong teachers.

Mr. Arthur Kirk, of this country, who has been teaching in the South for the past two years arrived in Hartford a few days ago. He will attend the Summer term of the Western Kentucky State Normal at Bowling Green, beginning June 14th. Mr. Kirk will be located at Marksville, La., during the next school year at a salary of \$90.00 per month.

Owen and Scott Ambrose, two Ohio county teachers, will teach in Oklahoma next fall and winter. Both will receive good salaries.

Prof. S. P. McKenney and W. R. Carson will be president and vice president respectively of the Rockport Graded School for the coming year.

The next examination will be held in Fordsville, June 17th and 18th. Contracts have been let for the building of houses at Elmwood, Cen-

JUNE RIBBONS!

The summer months requires more Ribbons than any other. We have secured the best lot of Ribbons at the lowest price we ever saw. You have had our values before in this line and when we tell you we have something better than ever, it should be enough said.

SILK MOIRE RIBBONS No.

22, 40 and 60, all colors, 10c per yard.

Display in front, main aisle.

DEPEND ON
BARNARD & CO.
HARTFORD, KY.

Illinois Central Railroad—Time Table.

At Beaver Dam Ky.

North Bound.	South Bound.
No. 122 due 4:05 a. m.	No. 121 due 11:35 a. m.
No. 122 due 12:25 p. m.	No. 121 due 2:48 p. m.
No. 102 due 2:45 p. m.	No. 131 due 8:55 p. m.

Have You Seen it Advertised?

If you have, and its good and a Drug Store article, we have it. We don't however, sell a thing simply because it's being advertised. We must know first that it has merit and that the advertisement tells the truth. You can trust our judgement in these matters, or if you see it advertised and want to look into it, come to us. Every truly meritorious article that a Drug Store should keep is in our stock.

Remember that, and when you want anything in our line, come to see us.

Your Friends,

Hartford Drug Co.
(Incorporated.)

THE WISEST HOUSEWIFE

Is she who devotes the most care to the selection of the supplies for her table. She recognizes that in this particular she is the custodian of the health of the family.

She sees to it that all doubt about quality is removed.

In short, she enforces a pure food law of her own framing. This explains why so many wise housewives have got into the habit of depending upon this store.

They have learned that our claim for high grades is more than talk.

We invite a test from every overseer of a family's eatables.

We promise to give each one all that there is to be had in the way of eatable surety.

ILERS' GROCERY
HARTFORD, KY.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY JUNE 10.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

Trains pass Hartford at the following times:

NORTH BOUND.
112—7:03 a. m., Passenger, Daily.
114—3:10 p. m., Mixed, Daily except Sunday.

SOUTH BOUND.
115—9:00 a. m., Mixed, Daily except Sunday.
113—2:07 p. m., Passenger, Daily.

Linen Suits for Ladies at Barnard & Co's.

See Fairs' Millinery. Special prices to you.

Ready-made Muslin Underwear at Fairs'.

Extra width Window Shades at Fairs'.

See the 10c Moire Ribbon at Barnard & Co's?

Big reduction in Millinery at Fairs'. Call and see.

McCall Patterns at Fairs'—10c and 15c—none higher.

Hon. R. D. Walker is in Louisville on legal business.

Buy Men's Korreect Shape Burro Jap Oxfords at Fairs'. Every pair guaranteed.

Miss Annie Allen Elgin has returned from a visit to friends at Owensboro.

Hon. and Mrs. H. P. Taylor are spending a few days at Dawson Springs.

Misses Amanda and Mattie Bennett are the guests of relatives and friends in Owensboro.

Misses Lucile Pirtle and Mariam Holbrook are visiting friends and relatives in Owensboro.

Mrs. S. T. Stevens and son, Shelby, are attending the commencement exercises at Georgetown, Ky.

We make Window Shades any size on color and they are GOOD.

BARNARD & CO.

Master Samuel White, of Charleston, Mo., is visiting his grandparents, Capt. and Mrs. S. K. Cok.

Mrs. Maggie Griffin left Wednesday for an extended visit to the home of her parents near Owensboro.

tral Grove, Crowe, Jingo and Flint Springs.

The Superintendent wishes to notify the teachers that the last month's pay is here. The teachers can get it by calling at the Superintendent's office.

The election of teachers for the fall schools by the different division boards will be held Saturday, June 25, at 9 a. m., at the following places:
Division No. 1, Barnett's Creek church; L. B. Tichenor, Chairman; J. A. Greer, Secretary. Division No. 2, Fordville; E. C. Hartford, Chairman; Kelley, Secretary. Division No. 3, Dundee; J. H. Dodson, Chairman; J. B. Renfrow, Secretary. Division No. 4, Sugar Grove schoolhouse; Thom. McQuady, Chairman; Getty Amos, Secretary. Division No. 5, Green Brier schoolhouse; Richard Plummer, Chairman; A. H. Ross, Secretary. Division No. 6, Centertown; J. L. Brown, Chairman; Jesse Hill, Secretary.

The Board of Education tendered the position of High School teacher at Hartford to Prof. B. C. Gibson, of Whitesville, Davies county, Ky.

HENRY LEACH, S. C. S.

Notic.

The A. S. of E. Stock Committee will make a shipment of stock Monday, June 13th. Those having stock to ship will please notify the committee.

SILAS STEVENS,

JOHN M. SHULTZ,

L. B. TICHENOR,

Committee.

Methodist Church.

The Epworth League will meet with Mrs. J. G. Keown, Saturday evening and all members are earnestly requested to be present as matters of importance will come before the meeting. Mrs. J. S. Glenn will lead. Preaching at M. Hermon Sunday morning. Fourth Quarterly Meeting at Goshen the fourth Saturday and Sunday in the present month. The District Conference of the Owensboro District will be held in Hartford, June 28th, to July 1st.

Soldier Boys at Hopkinsville.

Millon Oliver, who was wounded by unknown parties some weeks ago at his home was taken to Hopkinsville Monday to testify in the night rider cases during the present term of court which is in session there. Oliver was conducted to Hopkinsville by the squad of soldiers which was detailed from Company H. two weeks ago to do guard duty at Oliver's home. Word received from the boys indicates that they are well and in good

spirits and that they have been in no danger since they left home. They will probably continue to guard Oliver until after he has given his testimony in the night rider cases, when he will be turned over to the "tender mercies" of his enemies.



SYMPATHY

helps hurts, but it won't cure an aching tooth, won't wake a married one look like its old self. Takes a skilful, experienced dentist to do that. Get all the sympathy you can, but for real relief and good dental work make an appointment with us for the practical way of getting your teeth in fine shape. Best crown and bridge work in this town or any town. Teeth extracted without pain. All work guaranteed. Telephone 218.

DRS. HARDIN & BELL.
DENTISTS
Office in Republican Bldg. Hartford, Ky.

Why Not Get Those

PHOTOS Made Now?

If you neglect it or defer it much longer you may regret it. Bring the babies, send the old folks and come yourself. The price of photo supplies is going up and we will soon have to charge more for our work. Better come right away.

Schroeter's Studio,
Over Republican Office.

NEW AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH.

To Extend its Lines to Various Towns and Cities in Kentucky.

New York, N. Y., June 7.—In pursuance of its plan to interlace the whole country at an early date with its web of automatic telegraph wires, announcement was made in New York to-day that the Telepost Company has under advisement the expansion of its system to all parts of Kentucky.

Connection is to be established by way of Indianapolis to which point the system now extends from Chicago and St. Louis. William H. McCollum, former Superintendent of Construction of the Postal Company, who is in charge of the extensions of the automatic system, has been looking over the ground for some time and reports conditions unusually favorable for the inauguration of work on the line.

This system is regarded by scientific men as the most brilliant achievement in the evolution of telegraphy since Morse's time, representing the conquest of a new basic principle in telegraphy that presages for that industry a world wide revolution with its 2,000 words a minute service and rates of one cent, half cent and quarter of a cent a word, regardless of time or distance.

By the Telepost system a message is transmitted equal facility over either a telegraph or telephone wire. Its rates are the lowest and its service the most rapid in the world.

Civic organizations and boards of trade throughout the state have been in touch with the officials of the Telepost for several months and have assured the Company of their readiness to co-operate with it in any way it can suggest as most likely to facilitate the extension of its lines to Kentucky.

Among the cities and towns under consideration for connection with the system are: Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, Paris, Winchester, Richmond, Ashland, Gallatin, Maysville, Covington, Newport, Shelbyville, Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Hopkinsville, Bowling Green, Hartford.

Patrick B. Delany, the inventor of the Telepost system which is now used between Boston and Portland and between Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and other cities in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, is an old associate of Thomas A. Edison. The discovery of the new scientific principle which made its invention possible, is the realization of an ambition Delany and Edison had as far back as 1871, when he and the wizard experimented on improvements to the Morse methods of hand transmission over a special wire constructed between Washington and New York with the idea of evolving a system of rapid telegraphy to displace the mails for long distance communication.

In addition to being a boon of inestimable value to the public, the Delany automatic system, will save the newspapers of the country hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in telegraph tolls, through its cheap rates great speed and accurate service.

Of the \$1,500,000 expended every year by the telegraph service by the Associated Press it is figured out that approximately \$700,000 will be saved by the use of the automatic service, when it completes its continental wide expansion.

Banks on Sure Thing Now.

"I'll never be without Dr. King's New Life Pills again," writes A. Schingeeck, 647 Elm St., Buffalo, N. Y. "They cured me of chronic constipation when all others failed." Unequaled for Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Headache, Chills, Malaria and Debility. 25c at all druggists.

President Taft's Bold Stroke.

By getting into the right fight for the people of the West against the alleged combination of railroads that announced its intention of raising rates, President Taft has by one bold stroke directed public approval to his administration as a vigilant and vigorous force for the protection of the general good.

The action taken by the Attorney General's department is unusual, and for this reason serves the more effectively to emphasize the fact that the arm of the Government is not shortened in the service of the country, nor its vision dulled in the perception of opportunity.

The putting into effect of the higher freight rates has been temporarily suspended by injunction. The case will be brought to argument at the earliest possible date, and when argument is made it will be based upon

on the theory that the Sherman law has been violated by an illegal combination of railroads operating in restraint of trade. If this point can be sustained it will be another victory for that much discussed measure, and will go far to prove that it is an effective weapon in the hands of a fearless and watchful administration for safeguarding the interests of the people.

In the application for an injunction it was alleged that some twenty-five railroads, practically controlling in fourteen Western and Middle-Western States, had associated themselves by means of a committee representing the freight departments of the various roads, which passed upon all proposed changes in rates, no change being made without unanimous consent, and then applying to all parties to the agreement. It is charged that this creates a combination which is operating in restraint of trade, and is therefore subject to dissolution and penalty under the law.

On the plea that subsidies were necessary to secure railroad building there was an era some forty or fifty years ago when Legislatures and Congress voted enormous gifts of land and money to new railroad projects.

Even in those days Congress and the Legislatures were carried in the vest pockets of the railroad pioneers.

Certificates of stock in the untold enterprises, embracing the coveted concessions, were the medium of exchange between the railroad promoters and the lawmakers. Some money was spent by the railroad pioneers, but the far-sighted statesmen who dealt out the subsidies preferred stock in the graft rather than cash in hand.

Some of these ventures prospered; some failed. When they prospered the stock was watered, and when they failed they were "reorganized."

When a road is reorganized it means that new money is needed, and that means new stock. Then there are the mergers, the consolidations and the reorganizations, and each process meant more railroad stocks and more bonds, all of which are now virtuously clamoring for dividends or interest.

So it is that we to-day face the problem of finding for the railroad managers funds enough to pay dividends upon the ocean of watered securities.

To the laymen it looks as if the railroads had overstepped the bounds of reason and self-interest. The season is one of prosperity for the public carriers. It is only necessary to note the upward climb in the value of stocks of some of the leading roads of the country to be convinced that they are deriving profit from a time of industrial activity and abounding harvest. Cupidity must be the motive back of the plan to put the screws on the producers of the country, and a cupid that is blind to the fact that there is a limit beyond which the people will not submit to be taxed for the purpose of paying dividends on watered stock.

President Taft has shown courage and determination in taking the course he has initiated through the Attorney General. He may discount the value or the propriety of making any bid for popular applause, but in this instance he has happily found justification for taking a step that will win for him and his administration the praise and the confidence of millions of the people who had become more or less lukewarm in their attitude toward his regime.—Louisville Herald.

Monteagle and Sewanee, Tenn.

Monteagle Bible School July 15-25, 1910. Monteagle Sunday School Institute, July 28, August 15, 1910. Dates of sale June 30, July 1-15-16-22-23-29 and August 12, 1910, final return September 5th, 1910. Fare for round trip, \$7.00.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Agt., Beaver Dam, Ky.

Upper Berth With Windows.

The New York Electric Railway Journal has published a widely quoted article describing the new type of sleeping car adopted recently by an interurban trolley system in Illinois. The object is to compete with the ordinary sleepers of the steam railroads. The upper berths are provided with windows the same as the lower, for light and ventilation and another novel feature is an arrangement which permits the lower berth to be folded up in the morning independently of the upper. Each berth has a plush-lined steel locker with Yale locks. The beds are detachable, so as to be taken out for airing and cleansing.

Army Manoeuvres, Nashville, Tennessee.

June 19 and 26, 1910. For above occasion the Illinois Central Railroad Co. will give rate of \$3.85 for round trip. Tickets on sale June 18th to 26th, inclusive, with final return limit June 28th, 1910.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Agt., Beaver Dam, Ky.

GOLD DISCOVERED UNDER OWENSBORO

That's What Pebbles from Well 85 Feet Deep at Troy Laundry Indicate.

Some excitement was created at the Troy laundry when workmen who were engaged in pumping water from a drive well, eighty feet in the ground, brought to the surface a large number of pebbles and gravel in which several fine veins of gold were discovered running through same. The samples were all taken to Mr. Blocher's office, and an analysis made, which showed that the pebbles contained considerable gold. A large number of people have visited Mr. Blocher's place of business, where he has his rich treasures on exhibition, and many express the belief that a real gold mine exists under the ground on which the Troy laundry is located.

The drive well is in the rear of the laundry, being erected in what is known as the mangle room, and the stones are brought up by means of the pump.

Mr. Blocher is very much interested in the matter, and believes that the bed of the Ohio river came through this part of the town at one time. The pebbles are of the same kind that is generally found on the seashore. The pebbles are all worn very smooth and look as though they had gone through a polishing process of some kind, and they are very attractive.—Owensboro Inquirer.

Private Boarding.

Rooms and board first class for one dollar per day, for transients. Home 'phone 7226. MRS. LEE DOWELL, 840 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.

The Girl and the Fence.

A certain young woman who is much given to country delights is especially fond of walking. Now, walking through a lovely lane, with sunbeams sifting through breeze-swayed leaflets, is a delight to anybody, even the most conventional soul; but walking through the really truly country, encountering everything from wire fences to bulls, is quite another story.

But even the fences have no terrors for this young woman; she has been "out" several years. How does she manage it? Why she first sizes the fences up. Fences are of but two sorts generally speaking rail and wire, and they may be negotiated in just three ways. If there be a convenient opening, this expert naturally crawls through. A close-set rail fence is usually but a walkover.

"And now, how will you take this one?" asked the writer, as the expert came to a wire fence with the wires closely stretched the lowest one seeming to be about 8 inches from the ground.

"Easy," laughed the slender expert, tossing herself at full length beside the fence. Then she grasped the lowest wire, raised it as much as she could and at the same moment deftly rolled under. In another moment she was standing smiling as if nothing unconventional had happened.

Quick's Cold and LaGrippe Medicine

Guaranteed to cure Colds and LaGrippe in 24 hours, Headache and Neuralgia in 30 minutes. At druggist or by mail.

J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

An Editor's Good Job.

The "rewriter" man snickered and chuckled to himself as he ticked merrily away at his typewriter. A grin slowly widened over his face until it threatened to encircle his face and he nodded in harmony with the meter of what he was writing.

Beside him lay a clipping from another paper, a bare, bald recital of the fact that a certain professor had discovered a germ—a pink germ—indigenous to the subway.

To instill the purple hue of romance into that story of the germ the rewriter man had determined to put it into light and airy rhyme—a prose jingle that should make the reader snigger as did the rewriter man in composing it. This is what he evolved:

"Prof. McGeehan has never sought fame, but now he has won him a notable name: for he has discovered a germ that is pink, which lurks in each crevice and cranny and chink of the subway down under the clamorous town, and now the professor's a sage of renown."

"He calls it Sarcina, this pretty young germ, which vaguely resembles a centipede worm. He says it is gentle and pleasant and mild, with face of an innocent, untutored child; that it doesn't endanger the health of the race; that goodness and kindness are stamped on its face; yet it shrinks

when the subway guards bellow the blare. All aboard, youse! Step lively! in there!"

Even the city editor, distracted with the agonies of getting out an edition, spared a laugh for the conceit and passed it with the remark, "Good stuff," to the copyreader.

That person took a firmer grip on his Manila cigar, bit off a hunk and spat on the floor. He scrawled a few hieroglyphics above the story and began his labors by slashing out the nearest word to his hand. He reflected an instant and chewed his cigar, then really got into action, his face constricted into many lines of concentrated thought, and his fat black pencil skipping confidently here and there amid the flowers of thought the rewriter man had gathered. And this is what he did:

"Prof. Cyrus McGeehan, the head of the department of bacteriology at the university, has never desired fame; but a recent discovery made by him as nevertheless brought his name into the limelight of publicity. He has found a pink germ lurking in a chink of the subway under one of the main streets of his town, and the discovery of this germ has given him, among scientists and physicians, no little renown."

"The professor dubs this little germ the Sarcina, and says that it resembles in some respects, the common or garden is a mild bacillus, a harmless gentle child among germs, and that it is not dangerous to the health of the race."

"In fact," the professor remarks, facetiously, 'goodness and kindness are stamped upon the face of the little creature, and he is so timid that he actually shrinks when the guards in the subway bark: 'All aboard, youse! Step lively getting on there!'"

With a sigh of content over duty well done, the copyreader stabbed the story on the spike and yelled, "Copy-boy."—Puck.

Saved From Awful Death.

How an appalling calamity in his family was prevented is told by A. D. McDonald, of Fayetteville, N. C. R. F. D. No. 8. "My sister had consumption," he writes, "she was very thin and pale, had no appetite, and seemed to grow weaker every day, as all remedies failed, then Dr. King's New Discovery was tried, and so completely cured her, that she has not been troubled with a cough since. Its the best medicine I ever saw or heard of." For coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, hemorrhage—all bronchial troubles, it has no equal, 50c, \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

Still Discussing the Comet.

After all the pros and cons of when and where and how Halley's comet passed the earth comes a news report from Paris saying that French astronomers believe that the comet now in the western sky is not Halley's comet, anyway, and that Halley's comet will arrive some time in August or September. Still the leading astronomers are not taking that report very seriously as yet, and they appear to have little doubt that Halley's comet did pass about on schedule time although something had happened to conceal or delay or disperse its tail. By the 20th, the comet, with somewhat abbreviated appendage, was seen in the western sky from points in the Mississippi Valley, and a day or two later from other parts of this country. Prof. David A. Todd, of Amherst, with several companions, made a long balloon flight on the 21st from North Adams, Mass., with instruments, but was unable to get a glimpse of the comet. Another balloon ascension was made by Prof. Doolittle of the University of Pennsylvania, also without notable success. One theory advanced by astronomers in South Africa was that the tail of the comet had split, so that one part was to the west of the earth and the other to the east at the same time. Prof. Barnard of Chicago said the apparent mystery was explained by the observation that the tail of the comet was curved, but he could not tell whether the earth had passed through the whole of the tail or not.

Precept an Example.

"Colonel, that was an admirable speech you made at the club the other evening on the obligations of citizenship. I've been intending to tell you so ever since I heard it. We need more of that kind of talk nowadays. But what are you looking so gloomy about this morning, colonel? No bad news, I hope."

"Dash it all, yes! I've been ditalwn on a jury!"—Chicago Tribune.

Building Contracting.

If you are going to build a new house or repair the old one, I would like to make you prices on the cost of the labor and can furnish the material, if desired. Will work in the country also. Good references.

D. W. WAKELAND, Builder & Contractor, Hartford, Ky.



Despair and Despondency

No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangements of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. The tortures so bravely endured completely upset the nerves if long continued. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the feminine organism.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Honest medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing to urge upon you as "just as good."

It is non-secret, non-alcoholic and has a record of forty years of cures. Ask Your Neighbors. They probably know of some of its many cures. If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing only, and he will send you a free copy of his great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 & \$5.00

SHOES

Best in the World UNION MADE Boys' Shoes \$2.00 and \$2.50

Fast Color Eyelets Used

W. L. Douglas shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world. Their excellent style, easy fitting and long wearing qualities excel those of other makes. If you have been paying high prices for your shoes, the next time you need a pair give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. You can save money on your footwear and get shoes that are just as good in every way as those that have been costing you higher prices.

If you could visit our large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes.

CAUTION—W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom to protect the wearer against cheap imitations and inferior shoes. Take No Substitutes. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, write for Mail Order Catalog, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

—FOR SALE BY— CARSON & COMPANY, (INCORPORATED), Hartford, Kentucky.



McCALL PATTERNS

Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS TO Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash price offers. Address THE McCALL CO., 238 to 248 W. 37th St., NEW YORK

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

THE KENTUCKY Light and Power Co.

(INCORPORATED)

WILL WIRE YOUR HOUSE AT COST.

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VOTERS HAVE CONFIDENCE IN
REPUBLICAN STATESMEN.

TAFT GROWS IN POPULARITY

People Will Hesitate Long Before
Committing the Destinies of the
Country Into Incompetent
Democratic Hands.

Washington.—It may be said that the prospects for a Republican majority in the next house of representatives are much improved, or rather, that the prospects for a Democratic majority are fast fading away. In fact, Democratic prospects have consisted mainly in claims and bluster which are no longer as bold as they were a few weeks ago. The present Republican majority of 44 may or may not be reduced, but it is expected that it will be 25 or 30, if not more.

The hopelessness of the Democrats is apparent in their claim that they will gain from 80 to 100 seats—such a claim of course is not sincere. The Republicans will surely gain 12 or 15 seats, and with that gain, can lose 20 to 30 and still have a substantial majority. But it is quite likely that as many seats will be gained as lost, and the majority in the next house remain about what it is now.

The Democrats have been basing their hopes on the unpopularity of President Taft, but Taft is growing in public esteem daily. The people are learning the truth about our big, good-natured, honest president. They are learning of the economies of his administration, of his personal sincerity, of his aim to give the people an administration for the best interests of all.

Then again, the bugaboo of high prices, which was laid to the tariff, is becoming a boomerang. Every one knows now that the increased prices were not due to the tariff, but best of all, prices are rapidly falling, and in many instances are lower than a year ago, while wages are constantly being advanced. General industrial conditions are good. The revenues under the operation of the new tariff continue to increase, and no sign of calamity can be seen, and without calamity, which is always the chief Democratic asset, that party has no argument.

Good progress is being made in legislation, and the work of the present congress will compare favorably with any preceding one. In fact, it is more than probable that the first two sessions of the Sixty-first congress will be numbered among the most important and effective in our history.

The appropriations to keep pace with our growing population and the increasing demands, should be larger every year, and yet it is believed that the appropriations of the present session will be but little, if any, larger than those of the last regular session. This result, in conjunction with the millions saved in administration, will present a record that in itself should assure an endorsement of the president and a good Republican majority in the next house.

There will be no more talk of immediate tariff revision. The present law is working so perfectly that no present change is demanded, while all agree that we should give it a fair trial. In the meanwhile the tariff board, with an appropriation of \$250,000, will be able to gather information that will be valuable when the next revision takes place.

Taking all conditions and facts together, it will be seen that the Democrats have no reasonable arguments to offer the people, while the Republicans will aggressively present the issues and force the fight in every congressional district where there is a chance to win.

The Ohio Returns.

A great "to-do" was made over the returns from the Fourteenth Massachusetts district and those from the Rochester district, where, on the face of the election results, the tariff and the regular Republicans had sustained a "crushing" defeat on their merits. But those same papers which shouted so loudly over these results—really brought about by personal and local considerations and issues—have had little if anything to say of the returns from Ohio, where for the first time the voters of a whole state and not merely an isolated district, had the opportunity of expressing their convictions. The voters of Ohio gave a rousing vindication of the president's policies and of the Payne tariff.

Political conditions are proverbially unsettled immediately after the enactment of a new tariff law, and especially in the off year between presidential campaigns. In renominating, with only two exceptions, the present members of the Ohio congressional delegation, the Buckeye Republicans gave an endorsement to the administration and its economic policies, which ought to reassure the most timorous Republicans that the country will rally to the support of the president and return a substantial majority of stalwart Republicans to congress next fall.

In the light of existing conditions, it is not clear why Champ Clark should await with such tremulous eagerness the coming of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in next November, as he recently declared he did. The great "keynote

speech" of the minority leader, which was supposed to touch off the fireworks, contained nothing that should cause Republicans to despond. Of course, it touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the "insurgents" whom Mr. Clark eulogized so fulsomely, but it will take a bigger and better "key" to unlock the doors of congress this year, or the White House two years hence, and admit the Democracy as a dominant party.—Kansas City Journal.

Tariff Cost of Living.

Democratic members of congress, new and old, stale and fresh, are holding an unusually lively talk-fest on how the American tariff system is entirely and wickedly responsible for the high cost of living. In this matter the people of the United States are all from Missouri, and it is up to some of the orators, therefore, to show why and how, through the workings of our tariff, potatoes, which in the state of New York, are delivered by the farmers at the freight train for 30 cents, increase in price by the time they reach the consumer in this country.

One more: Why and how, through the workings of the tariff, cotton is so high—there being no duty upon cotton—that cotton goods cannot be made, or sold, for a price that consumers will pay to maintain their usual consumption?

Again: The duty on beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, etc., being only 1½ cents a pound, how and why, through the workings of the tariff, the price of meats in this country should be from 6 to 15 cents a pound more than in Canada, as the orators tell us, there being plenty of beef and mutton and pork just across the line anxious to come into this country if it could get in. The consumers would like to know just by what economic miracle a duty of 1½ cents keeps a pound of Canadian meat from coming here to a market that is from 6 to 15 cents better for the man producing meat than his own.

Still another: Coffee, upon which there is no duty, is sold here in the raw as imports at about 6½ cents a pound. A full explanation is due as to how and why, through the workings of the tariff, this coffee reaches the consumer at the price paid by him of from 18 to 45 cents a pound, according to where he buys his supplies and under what name he insists upon having the coffee labeled.

To continue: The price of shoes not having gone up, as it happens, when there was a duty upon hides, now that we have free hides, why and how, through the workings of the tariff, the price of shoes now is rising.

Perhaps it will be easy for the Democratic orators to explain all of these things to the satisfaction, not only of themselves, but of the American people. If they haven't the time, being so busily engaged in producing political noise, to explain all, they ought to explain at least one. Perhaps they will; perhaps not.—New York Press.

Mr. Taft Gets Harmony.

Either William H. Taft has a larger control over men and events at Washington than his know-it-all critics are content to allow him or the Grand Old Party, possesses in undiminished strength its traditional ability to pull itself together, and come out on top in any factional crisis. In any case, the practical passage of the railroad bill and the assurance of success for the other administration measures changes in a day the whole outlook of things for the president and for the Republicans.

This lightning shift may be due to a combination of the two causes which we have mentioned. The habit of harmony, the tradition of getting together for the party's good, is as old as republicanism itself. Its spirit undoubtedly lay in the subconsciousness of both standpatter and insurgent, but it is significant that it was not transmuted into action until Mr. Taft returned to the White House from his trip to Cincinnati. Perhaps his new policy of having things out, man to man, with individual members of congress is giving him the power which the correspondents have not seen in his administration thus far.

But whatever the cause, we must feel a decided satisfaction that the two elements of the Republican party have fulfilled the hopes for reunited action.

As a result, the Republican party may begin to look forward to the November elections with far better courage. Constructive action has always been the most effective gun which the Republicans have brought to bear upon the pathetic ramparts of Democracy. We predict that it will be so again in the good year 1910.—Chicago Post.

Workingman More Prosperous.

The times are becoming better for the rank and file of American citizens. Wages are not falling; in fact, they are in the ascendancy, taking the nation as a whole. In money, the average wages paid the workmen of America were never higher than they are today. But just as important, and perhaps more so, is the fact that wages will buy more now than they would only a short time ago. Market prices are sliding downward, and with the influx of fresh vegetables, incidental to the season, they will continue to ebb to the satisfaction of buyers of produce. For many months to come the workingman will not have to buy expensive fuel nor overburden himself with clothing, and neither will he have to be a liberal patron of the butcher. In all, it looks like a highly prosperous summer for the workingman. This may lead to further advantages for those who are employed as the wave of prosperity continues to come in.—New Haven Palladium.

MT. ZION.

June 8.—Several from this place attended the decoration at Mt. Pleasant Monday the 30th. All reported a nice time.

Mr. Jim Chick, of near Sulphur Springs visited relatives at this place Sunday and Sunday night.

Mr. Jake Leach, of Rob Roy, visited Mr. C. G. Taylor Sunday night.

Mrs. O. D. Miller, who has been quite sick for the past two weeks, is some better at this writing.

Miss Floy Taylor, of this place, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Sanderfur, of near Select.

Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Beaver Dam, is visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. Leona Davis and children, of Linton, Ind., are visiting her sister, Mrs. N. T. Sanderfur.

Mr. Gardin Duvall, of Horse Branch spent Monday night at Mr. L. J. Millers.

Mr. Flem Taylor and little son, Kahn, of Rob Roy, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Taylor, last Monday.

Mr. W. L. Allen, of this place, visited her sister, Mrs. Flora Howard, of Pinchico, Sunday.

Mrs. Gary, of Morgantown, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Allen.

Misses Rhoda and Dolora Leach, of this place, visited at Mr. Clyde Taylor's of Hickory, Monday.

Mr. Birch Davis, of Linton, Ind., who was seriously injured in the mines at that place Monday, May 23, died Sunday, May 29. His remains were brought to this place Wednesday, June 1, for burial. Services were conducted by Rev. W. N. Miller at the church after which his remains were deposited in the burying ground close by. He leaves a wife and three children, father, mother, two sisters and one brother, besides a host of friends and other relatives whose hearts are made sad on account of his death. May we all live in such a way as to meet him again.

It is hard, so hard, to give one up.

That we have learned to love, But God knoweth all things best And has said come up above.

Birch's life is ended, His work on earth is o're, He is waiting for us in Heaven Where parting is no more.

Will Entertain Soldiers.

A committee composed of F. L. Felix, A. C. Yeiser and C. M. Barnett, appointed by the Hartford Commercial Club to have charge of the arrangement for the old soldier's reunion which is to be held in Hartford, Monday, July 4th, let the contract for furnishing food supplies and refreshments one day recently to Mr. E. J. Tilford and the matter will be in charge of Mr. George Arbuckle, of the City Restaurant. He will furnish dinner to the soldiers and their wives, both Federal and Confederate, free of charge, and also to the members of the band. It was especially stipulated in the agreement that no intoxicants are to be allowed on the grounds and no gambling will be permitted.

Notice—Wool Growers.

All those who are interested in the wool pool in Ohio county are requested to meet at the court house in Hartford, Saturday June 11th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering price for the present crop and to transact any other business which may be necessary. The meeting will be a secret one.

SELECT.

June 8.—Mr. Avery Stewart and family, of Cromwell, visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Delmer Stewart, who has been attending the State Normal school at Bowling Green, has returned home.

Messrs. Baldwin and Hocker, of Beaver Dam, were in town Monday buying hogs.

The roads in this section are almost impassable in many places.

Several from this place attended the Telephone meeting at McHenry Saturday.

Mrs. Susie Stewart, who has been quite sick for sometime, is not any better.

Respectfully,
E. C. BEARD,
Pres. Ohio County Wool Growers Ass'n
D. M. STEWART, Sec'y.

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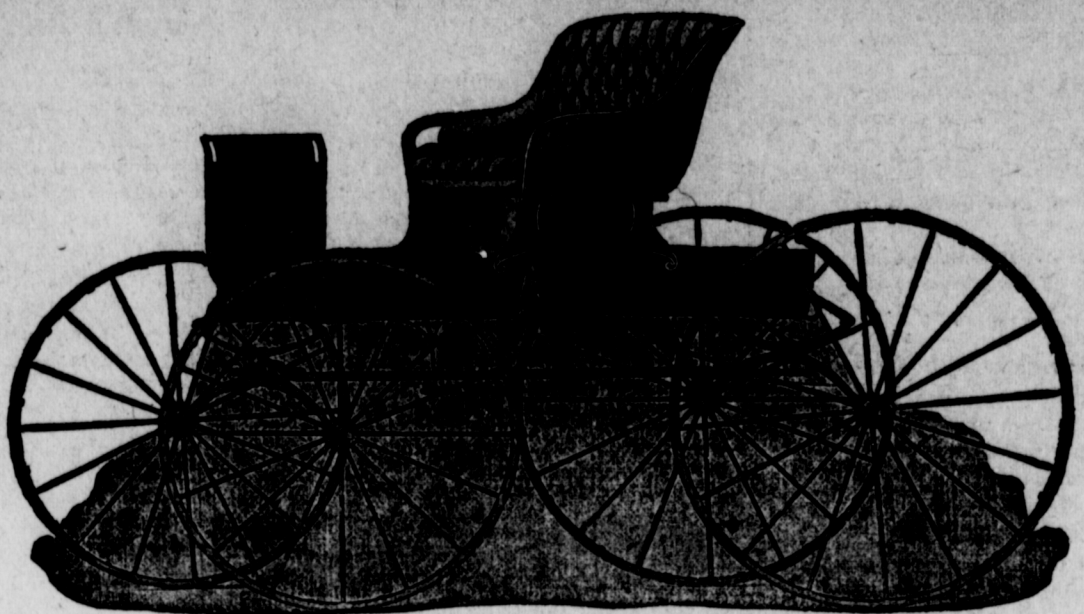
Wounding the King's English.

One of Washington's wealthiest women is another Mrs. Malaprop, and her acquaintances tell many a weird story of her manipulation of the King's English. Once a friend said to her: "Mrs. Blank, how well and strong your daughter looks."

"Yes," was the answer, "Mary is so well, in fact, I think she is the most delicate girl in Washington."

Another time someone said in reference to Mary's return from abroad, "Where is Mary now?" The mother Malaprop answered: "She is at Paris and she would spend all of her time there, if she could. She is the great-

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est Parasite I have ever known."

She also informed someone that her husband's costume at a masked ball was very effective, that "he went in the garb of a monk." Another time her daughter's hand was praised for its beauty and she said: "Yes, Daisy has a beautiful hand, and the next time we go to Italy, we intend having a bust made of Daisy's hand."

Self-Ejected.

Each man affixes his own badge. If he is loyal to the Republican party, to its platform and to the legislation intended to realize that platform in public life, he is a good enough Republican, is such by his own act and may fear no threats of party ejection. But as for that person who would wear the livery of Republicanism to serve his enemies it is just as true that he is self-ejected and has made his own place.—Troy Times.

Things That Make Up Life.

Opportunities are the fuel of life, ability is the match which kindles it, and will power is the fan which keeps the flames alive.

Unpleasant to Have Around.

"Are you still engaged to Mr. Briggs?"

"No. I broke it off last week. I was afraid to marry him. He knows too much. I gave him some ribbon to match. He found it in the first store he went to, and he bought it for 2 cents below the regular price."

England's Old Common Field System.

A "common field" is quite distinct from a "common." It is a field belonging to numerous owners. The land consists of long narrow strips, perhaps not more than ten yards wide and running parallel with one another. What are the exact rules of cultivation that obtain in Kent today we do not know, but of old it was usual to have a regular rotation, such as wheat one year, barley or oats the second and fallow the third. When the crops were harvested, each member of the community getting his or her share, all could put in their cattle, which roamed over the whole field, feeding on the stubble, etc. And this was termed the "right of sack." The "common field" system was gradually done away with by statutes in the reigns of George III. and William IV.—London Express.

A Famous Temple.

The most magnificent work of architecture in the world is the Taj Mahal, in Agra, Hindustan. It was erected by Shah Jehan to the memory of his favorite queen. It is octagonal in form, of pure white marble, inlaid with jasper, carnelian, turquoise, agate, amethyst and sapphire. The work took 22,000 men twenty years to complete, and though there were free gifts and the labor was free, the cost is estimated at \$16,000,000.—Exchange.

Summer Tourist Fares.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company authorizes round trip tickets sold as follows:
Cerulean, Ky. \$ 3.50
East View, Ky. 2.15
Grayson Springs, Ky. 1.65
Chicago, Ill. 16.05
Tickets on sale May 15th, 1910 to September 30th, 1910 inclusive. Final return limit Oct. 31st, 1910.
Dawson Springs, Ky., \$2.30 round trip tickets on sale daily. Final return six months from date of sale.
The above rates apply from Beaver Dam, Ky. Low rates from other stations on application.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Program.

Of Epworth League and Sunday School Conferences, Hartford, Ky., June 27-29, 1910.

MONDAY EVENING.

8:00 p. m. Address, "The League's Relation to the Home, to the Church and to the Community"—Dr. J. H. Young.

TUESDAY MORNING.

8:30 Devotional, led by Rev. I. M. Page.

9:00 Paper, "Educational Aims of the Pastor" Rev. J. T. Cherry.

9:20 Paper, "The Pastor as a Teacher" Rev. G. W. Hummel.

9:40 Paper, "Educative Power of Music" Mrs. G. P. Dillon.

10:00 Paper, "The Moral Value of Reading" Prof. C. C. Justice.

10:20 Paper, "The Religious and Moral Education in the League" Prof. J. L. Foust.

10:40 Discussion.

11:00 Address, "The Ideal League" Rev. W. P. Gordon.

AFTERNOON.

2:00 Devotional, conducted by B. A. Brandon.

2:30 "The League as a Factor in personal religious development," Mrs. G. W. Hummel.

2:45 "Ethical Significance of the social life," Miss Louise Babbage.

3:00 "The mission of christianity to the world," Miss Mary Taylor.

3:20 Discussion, hearing reports and making plans for the future.

8:00 Address, using Stereopticon views.

8:30 Devotional services The modern Sunday school—history and progress.

9:00 (1) "End sought and means used in the beginning of the movement, E. E. Pace.

9:20 (2) "End sought and means used in the school of to-day," W. C. Hayes.

9:40 (3) "End sought and means used in the ideal school," G. P. Dillon.

10:00 "Is a live evergreen Sunday school practicable in every preaching place and every destitute community within our borders? If not why not?" J. O. Smithson.

10:20 "To what extent is the pastor responsible for the number and efficiency of Sunday schools in the bounds of his charge?" A. L. Mell.

10:40 "To what extent and how may institute work—annual conference district and other—be utilized in promoting interest in Sunday schools?" P. C. Duvall.

11:00 A comparative study of denominational Sunday school work in the South, A. D. Litchfield.

11:20 General discussion.

12:00 Adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

2:00 devotional services.

2:20 Special day—Object, method, value. (1) Missionary day, S. C. Nunley.

(2) Decision day, F. E. Lewis.

(3) Children's day, I. M. Page.

3:00 "The Sunday school as an Evangelistic agency," E. N. Metcalfe.

3:30 "The importance of the work of the Sunday school teacher" B. A. Brandon.

3:40 Some practical questions: (1) "Is the plan of salvation made plain and pressed upon the personal attention of the pupil? If not, why not?" Discussion led by E. D. Ryan. (2) "Does the plan of the school include any method of personal evangelism? If

not, why not?" Discussion led by R. D. Bennett. (3) "Are there conversions in the school? If not, why not?" Discussion led by J. T. Demonbreun.

5:00 Adjournment.

EVENING.

8:00 Sermon or address.

WESTERFIELD.

June 8.—The farmers in this community are very busy. They are getting along fine with their work!

The M. W. A. decoration at this place Sunday was quite a success. The Pleasant Ridge and Maxwell teams were here to drill. They put on some "stunts."

Mr. Ernie Hinton entertained quite a crowd of young folks Sunday.

Mr. Owen Wells and Miss Cora Gill spent Sunday at the home of Mr. A. M. Hawkins.

Mr. Odie Smith has gone on a fishing excursion, and Mr. E. K. Smith is going to drive the stage while Odie is gone.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jewel and little daughter, Sis, spent Monday night with Mr. J. H. Jewel and wife.

Mr. Odie and Miss May Hawkins left Sunday for their home in Owensboro. They had been spending a few days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hawkins.

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